Newburgh and Ellenville Plank Road.

This road, extending from Newburgh, in Orange County, to Ellenville, in Ulster County, was ormally opened on Monday, the 22d inst. A large party, consisting of officers and Directors of the road nd invited guests, left the United States Hotel, at Newburgh, in carriages, about 10 o'clock on Monday morning, preceded by a band of music, and, following up the valley of the Quassaic six miles, reached the shores of the beautiful miniature Lake bearing the same name, having ascended 500 feet by regular and easy grades. Passing a swamp, across which the road is built on piles, we proceeded on about one mile to the dividing ridge between the Hudson and the Walkill. Thence the road descends into the rich and highly cultivated valley of the Walkill, in the direction of the flourishing village of Walden, a manufacturing town of from 1,000 to 1,200 inhabitants, and distant about eleven, miles from Newburgh. Here the Walkill furnishes a water-power almost, if not quite equal to that of Lowell, which has been turned to account by the erection of mills

for the manufacture of woolens, cottons, Empire State shawls, &c., &c. The Walkill is crossed by a substantial arched bridge of 160 feet span, the road being elevated 55] feet above the bed of the stream. Passing through a rich agricultural district a distance of about 8 miles, we reach the Shawangunkkill, which is the dividing line between Orange and Ulster Counties. On the east bank of this stream we pass the little hamlet of Pine Bush. Entering Ulster County, we journey on two miles to the little village of Ulsterville, celebrated as the seat of a very extensive Sythe Manufactory. Leaving this village, we travel over a rough broken country for about three miles to the base of the Shawangunk Mountains. Thence to the summit. Three mile further, we rise about 800 feet by a well distributed grade, the steepest part being an ascent of one grade, the steepest part being an ascent of one foot to the rod. Here is quite an opening in the mountain called Evans' Gap. Immediately to the North of the Gap stands Sam's Foint, looming up 500 feet above the summit of the road, and 2,000 feet above the Hudson River. On the top of this peak are two small crystal punds—one called Maritanza and the other Long Pond—both inhabited by spotted trout and other huny tribes. The pean trectives its name from a tradition about the habited by spotted trout and other funny tribes. The Font receives its name from a tradition about the wonderful escape of old Sam somebody from the Red Skins. Sam, according to the legend, was a celebrated Indian kilier—a regular "Leather Stocking"—and, being hotly pursues and hommed in by a party of yelling savages, made a desperate leap from an overhanging cliff into the top of a tree some fitteen or twenty feet below, and, descending the body of the tree with the rapidity of a squirrel, left his enraged and baffled pursuers on the peak which has received his name.

At the summit, the party from Newburgh were met.

his enraged and baffled pursuers on the peak which has received his name.

At the summit, the party from Newburgh were met by a delegation from Ellenville, headed by Col. J. B. Childs as Marshal, and a'ter the discharge of artillery, I. N. Broachead, Esq., of Ellenville, briefly welcomed the citizens of Newburgh. Hon. T. M. Neven, of Newburgh. (Secretary of the Company.) responded in a few happy and appropriate remarks, and the imagence cavalcade moved on down the western slope of the Shawangunk, following the serpentine windings of the road for about one mile, amid natural scenery which, for picturesque peauty and grandeur, is not surpassed by anything on the line of the New-York and Eric Railroad.—Here the road strikes north, taxing the mountain diagonally, and after a journey of four miles, we reach, by easy grades, the flourishing village of Ellenville, a distance (by the road) of five miles from the summit, and about three or three and a half by a directible.

Ellenville is a growing village of 1,500 to 2,000 inhabitants, situated in the rich alluvial Vailey of the
Wawarsing, and devoted principally to manufacturing. The Ellenville Glass Company employ some
hundreds of laborers. There are several large Tanseries, Iron Foundries, and other manufacturing
establishments in the village, giving employment to
a large number of workmen and a ready market for
the products of the rich vailey. The place is also
the dépot for the products of some 25 tauneries in
the vicinity, and in Sullivan County.

Naponech, about two miles north, is a village of
alout 1,000 inhabitants, and is also a purely manfacturing town. It has great water-power, and is celebrated for the extensive manufacture of Axes and
other edged tools. It has also a large Iron Forge,
Iron Foundry, &c. Butto return to the Celebration.

The procession passed through the principal streets Elleaville is a growing village of 1,500 to 2,000 in-

Iron Foundry, &c. But to return to the Celebration. The procession passed through the principal streets of the town, amid the ringing of belis, booming of camon, and the general repotents of the people. At 5 o'clock the party repaired to the public house of Mr. E. D. Terwilliger, and sat down at his well spread table to dine, A. B. Preston, Esq., of Ellenzide, presiding. After discussing the good things prepared by Mr. Terwilliger, and the removal of the cloth, the gentlemen present proceeded to the discussion of Plank Roads and Internal Improvements.

cussion of Plank Roads and Internal Improvements generally. Mr. Preston oriefly returned thanks for being called to the Chair and proceeded to read the following regular toasts:

1. Our Country Glorious in its free institutions, its vast extent, its varied climate, its multiplied productions, its mineral wealth, its commercial enterprise, the unparalleled residity of its growth, its minemake lakes and rivers, and last, not least, its artificial "thoroughfares for the development of its exhaustless resources.

2. Plank Roads—Amons the greatest improvements of this progressive age—they may be appropriately styled the Railways of the People.

3. The President of the Newburgh and Elicaville Plank Road Company—The great-wars, the successful completion

2. The President of the Newburgh and Ellenville Plank Road Company—The greatwars, the successful completion of which we this day celebrate, adds mother to the many lasting monuments of his enterprise, perseverance and liberally.

4. The Directors of the Newburgh and Ellenville Plank Ro.d—Their skillful management and liberal policy are deserving of all bonor, and entite them to the thanks of the steecholders and the community.

5. Baymers, Contractors and Superintendents of the Road—The scientific and permanent manner in which they have performed their work is worthy of the highest commendation.

e Village of Newburgh - Boau ifully located on the fithe Hudson and the sublime and classic scenery

banks of the Hudson amid the subt me a d classic scenery of the Highlands—honored in Kev distionary history as the headquasters of Washington. Always noted for the patrictism, enterprise and liberal spirit of her citizens.

7. The Vilage of Waldon—blood favorably located on the banks of the Walkill amid the most fertile fields of Orango. May her extensive manufacturing and agricultural interests receive a new impulse from the great highway to which her citizens have so liberally contributed.

8. Utservelle and tivisity—May the facilities of transportation, and the new market opened to their products by the Plank Road, remunerate abundantly their subscription to this object.

portation, and the Brunnerste abundantly their subscription to this object.

9. The contemplated Extension of Plank Road Communication to Woodbourne, Fallisburgh and Napanoch—They will make nearer neighbors of Sultivaro, Ulster and Orange. May the forests of the one, the manufactures and minerals of the second, and the yellow carries of the third, as they find an easy market over this new avenue, intermingle the interests and sympathies of each and increase abundantly the wealth and presperity of all.

By way of preface to the third toast, Mr. Preston paid a handsome and well-merited tribute to the carry, enterprise and public spirit of Homes Ramspell, Esq., the President of the Road, and to whose exertions, in a great measure, the success of the

exertions, in a great measure, the success of the enterprise is attributable. Mr. R. was absent in consequence of sickness in his family, but sent a consequence of stekness in his family, but sent a beautifully written letter, congratulating the Company on the completion of the stood. To the fourth toast Mr. Nevin responded very happily, remarking on the advantages to be derived from the completion of this road, the difficulties encountered in pushing it forward, the former isolated condition of portions of the country now made accessible, and on the subject of Plank Roads generally.

The sixth toast was responded to by Hon. John J. Monell, of Newburgh, in a chaste and forcible speech, but want of space complets is to omit even

Moneil, of Newburgh, in a chaste and forcible speech, but want of space compels us to omit even an outline of his eloquent remarks. Mr. M. concluded with the following sentiment:

Ellemaile—The child of laternal Improvement; if she proves true to and honors her parentage, she has the promise of long life, presperity and happeness.

Mr. Scofield, of Walkien, responded to the seventh toast, and offered a sentiment which brought up Mr. Brothead, who made one of the best speeches of the erening.

brotheas, who made one of the best speeches of the evening.

Volunteer sentiments were offered and brief remarks made by Mr. Lawson of Newburgh, Mr. Reed, the worthy host of the United States Hotel at Newburgh, Capt. Huise, Major Crawford and Mr. Carter also of Mewburgh, Mr. Tuthill and Col. Childs of Ellenville, Mr Taylor of The Ellenville Journal, Mr. Graham and others. Mr. Bull of Newburgh, and Dr. Cantine of Ellenville favored the company with so capital songs, and the festivilles were kept up who spirit to a late hour.

The length of the last state of the Company.

The length of t' all is 32 miles. The Company cor menced wor . on it in Sept., 1850, and have cometed it in less wan sixteen months, at a cost of \$120,000, or about \$4,000 per mile. A majority of the Plank Roads in this State have been built for a much lower figure per mile , but the Directors of this Company had to encounter heavy land damages as well much rocky excavation. The road is a very substantial one, (laid with hemlock and oak plank eight feet long and mur inches thick,) and must command an immense travel, creating as it does great increased facilities of communication with New-York City for a large district of country. But this is only the commencement of a series of similar improvements calculated practically to bring into close neighborhood with our great City those portions of Uister, Sullivan and Delaware, which

portions of Ulster, Sullivan and Delaware, which have been heretofore s'most inaccessible.

A Plank Road from Elenville to Woodburn, in Sullivan County, 12 miles of the Neversink, is uncer contract. The stock is taken for a Road eight miles further up the Neversink, through a fine grazing country, to Palen's Tanery, it is in contemplation to extend the same Road through Parkersville (10 miles) to the Williwee-mock, a tributary of the Delaware, and celebrated trout stream, about 15 miles from Palen's, and ultimately to push it through to Delhi, thus uniting the Hudson and Western Delaware by a continuous chain of Plank Road

Another Road is under contract, and will be comeaned early in the spring, Panaching of from the Another Road is under contract, and will be com-senced early in the spring, branching off from the

Newburgh and Ellenville Road, about a mile west of Evans' Gap, on the descent of the Shawan, extending down the moustain in a southwerection to Franzdale, a small village on the rection to Frankzoke. a small village on the Delt-ware and Hudson Canal, about four miles from El-lenville. Thence the Road will run up the valley of the Sandbury to Fallsburg, on the Neversink River about eight miles from Monucello, to which place a continuation of the Road is contemplated.

The first Plank Road constructed on the Continent was one leading east from Toronto, in Upper Canada, built in 1835-6, under the administration of Sir Francis Bond Head. The first in the United States was the Salina and Central Square Road, in 1837. Now there are probably something more than 2,000 miles in operation in the State of New York

### Opposition Primary Meetings.

We find another ticket certified to be elected in the Nineteenth Ward, and a different result recorded in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards than we announced in Thursday's Tribune. So far, the Nineteenth and the Twentieth are the only contesting Wards, unless, perhaps, a contest may be made in the Sixteenth Ward, on the score of irregularity and rowdyism. The Eleventh Ward also was the theater of an animated struggle. Below will be found the corrections alluded to, and the names of the centesting Delegates from the Nineteenth Ward, who, on the principle of "better late than never," have determined to contest the seats of their more fortunate brethren in the various General Committees, with what success the Congressional Convention at Hebbard's, January 8, will determine; or perhaps the rest of the Wards, represented in Gene ral Committees at Tammany, may arbitrate upon the

matter before them:

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Fifteenth Ward—Augustus Schell,\* Abraham T.
Hillyer, William T. Meintyre.
Sixteenth Ward—Wilham C. Seaman, A. S. Vosburgh, George G. Mitchell.

Nimeteenth Ward.—John Quin,\* William A. Turnure, Dennis McCarthy.
VOUNG Men's GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Fifteenth Ward.—John Wheeter \* Maunsel B. Field,
Peter A. Ross,\* John F. Driggs, Michael Cox.
Sixteenth Ward.—Charles A. May, William Sleaman, Andrew Leary, John B. Kelly, William C.
Bevs.

Nimeteenth Ward.—David McCullough, Edward

Nimeteenth Word.—David McCullough, Edward buith, Peter Masterson, Jr., John O'Keefe, George

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. Fifteenth Ward - William N. McIntyre, John Whiteler, John Gilmore, Richard Schell, Abraham

T. Hillyer.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ninelienth Ward — John Doherty, Patrick Masterson, James Gallagher, Gerrit H. Striker, Jr., John Eagan. Reelected.

### The Pawnbrokerage System.

To the Edi Sin: I noticed in your paper of the 27th ult, your remarks on a communication respecting the impositions of a pawnbroker, and your recom-mendation of an institution like the Monte de Pleté at Paris be got up in this City. The ben-Pieté at Paris be got up in this City. The benefits of such an institution, if properly managed, would be great, especially among the poor and soffering class who have no other means of raising money in their exigencies. I remember that some twenty-five yeart ago a similar institution on the plan of the one in Naples and Paris was chartered by our Legislature—it was called "The New-York Lombard Association," and was mainly established by the late Messrs. Benjamin S. Judah, Nathaniel Prime, and other old and respected citizens, long since deceased. The evidence laid before the Legislature in getting the charter was very interesting, and doubliess, as our population has so greatly inand doubtless, as our population has so greatly in creased since that period, the amount of imposition there exposed is doubted. The institution under the there exposed is doubled. The institution under size the original proprietors flourished for a short period, attended with great benefits to the class of citizens for whose relief it was intended, but being a stock company, it was wrested out of the hands of the gentlemen who started it and fell into the power of speculators who perverted it from the charitable intents of the foundary and the fundamental properties. ulators who perverted it from the charitable intents of the founders, and its funds were applied to large loans to needy lottery-venders and failing merchants instead of the mechanic and other small between, and the institution was in a short time wound up. While applied to the legitimate intentions of its projectors the benefits which were felt from the institution were great, and it is to be hoped your hint may either resuscitate it or that a new Mont de Piete may arise from its ashes. As Old CITIERS.

We chould be obliged to any person who would

We should be obliged to any person who would furnish us with the laws and further history of the

Thurlow Weed, who went out last trip in the Baltic, writes from Liverpool:

But everything is massive and solid here, But everything is massive and solid here, and air things are done deliherately. For example: English news is telegraphed from Halitax to Boston, New-York, &c. Now, the Baltic was off Cape Clear at 8 o'clock night before last, and off Holyhead at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon; and yet, as I was in-formed at the office of The European Times this even-ing, she amounced her own arrival by firing her gun in Liverpool Harbor!

# CITY ITEMS.

made very good sleighing for New-York. Winter makes a good beginning.

The observance of the day yesterday was very general , nearly all places of business were closed, (of course we must except places where the sale of liquor is the leading idea-such places, like the grave and the infernal regions, are always yawing, and to much the same purpose.) the cares of life were momentarily abandoned, and each one dis that which seemed good in his own eyes. During the morning there was a fair attendance at Cath olic. Episcopal and Universalist Churches, but the general tone of the people was for revelry and feasting In spite of all the drilling of theologians, and all the learned fustian of those who ascribe everything ancient to Greece or Rome, the inherent sentiment and the apparent action of the people still points to the true original of Christmas-the great Yulce Feast of our Gothic ancestors. Long before the name of the Saviour was heard in scandinavia, this carousal was the chief festival of the worshipers of Odin and Thor celebrated on the langest night of the year, and intended as a sign of oy for the return of the sun, which was then at its greatest southern declination. Yule night was called the "mother night," and esteemed to be the fruitful mother of three hundred and sixty-five children. But we must not write a dissertation. Every man not wilfully ignorant ought to know that this great fes tival is purely Scandinavian, or Heathen if you will, and that it has no legitimate connection with any institution of the Church, or of ancient Greece or of Rome. It is true, the missionaries who first spread Papal doctrine in Sweden endeavored to substitute Christ for Thor at this festival, but they never succeeded , what they got was merely a compromise-they drank to Thor, and Thor's friends drank to the Saviour in return. Consequently, the general feeling of the people, even at this late day, is that Christmas is a day of feasting and revelry, of games, visits, carousals and anything whereby they can have a "good time." So did they yesterday : some were sleighing, some target-shooting, some visiting, some feasting; some drunk; some seeking shows and all alive with hospitable thoughts and deeds. Hundreds went to other places for pleasure; thousands stayed at home for the same. Hundreds rushed to theaters, concerts, &c., thousands quietly visited their friends The day presented, after dinner, much the appear ance of a carnival, in which each one strove to do his share toward the general enjoyment. Except few natural ruffians and a few more who put the enemy in the mouth which stole away their brains, there was little disgraceful or disgusting to be seen. The day itself was peculiarly fine, and one well worth enjoying. But the truest happiness was, as ever, at home , where, among his tiny protégés, Santa Claus -blessings on the inventor of the fable-scattered his mysterious gifts upon fruitful ground, and gathered an abundant harvest of thanks. In the gaudiest pal ace and the humblest fifth floor garret, the good old saint sought out his little friends, and filled their young hearts as full of joy as their bewildered heads had been the night before with dreams. May this and all other rational observances of the day, exist forever and a right good thing it would be for this overworked and stupid generation, if they could manage to have a dozen such festivals in the year .-But Yankeeism never could afford that. In his hot

haste for accumulation, not one less than three hun-

dred and ten days of labor in the year, and one more

for leap year, will do him. Our Christmas was de

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE -CONCERT. -On Christmas Eve the friends and patrons of this justly popular Seminary, or as many of them as could find room in its large Chapel, had the pleasure of listening to a vocal entertainment of a very pleasing character, given by its pupils, under the direc tion of Prof J. F. Root. The programme embraced choruses, trios, duets, &c., from Rossini, Keller, Glover. Wallace and others, together with some meritorious compositions from Prof. Root. These were admirably performed by about one hundred young ladies of the Institute, who were chosen by their associates, as we are told, from Mr. Root's dif ferent classes, and constituted a galaxy of beauty, which, together with their excellent performances, seemed to impart the highest enjoyment to all present. That there should be anything of grandeur in a chorus of school girls, or the high order of execution and expression demanded of professional sing ers, was of course neither aimed at nor expected but the precision of time, the accuracy of intonation, and the happly balancing of parts and blending of voices, we have never heard excelled by any similar chorus, and was as creditable to the industry of the pupils as to the capacity and tact of their We were pleased by everything performed but particularly so by the duet, "Tell me, where do fairies dwell ?"-the trio in "Beautiful Star"-the Chorus and Echo," by Mr. Root, and the trio and chorus, "Regna Terra." This last, we are informed, is taken from a Mass which a lady heard in a convent of Europe. She was so highly pleased with this part of it, that she asked the privilege of copy ing it, which was refused. By hearing it several times, however, aided by a musical ear, which has so often outwitted exclusive possessors of fine music. she was enabled to copy it from memory, and thus introduce it in this country. It is really a gem, and

we hope soon to see it published.

WASHING AND BATHING ASSOCIATION .-The building of the People's Washing and Bathing Association is situated in Mott-st., near Grand. It s 43 feet wide by about 100 deep, and consists of a basement and two stories. In the basement are two front rooms designed for offices and other wants of the establishment. Between these two rooms and extending back the depth of the building, is a narrow passage in which is laid a small railroad track for the purpose of conveying coal to the rear for the use of the steam boiler. It is so arranged that a load of coal can be dumped direct into a car underneath the side-walk, and on each side of this passage way is a large Swimming Bath, one for males and the other for females, the largest of which is 42 by 18 feet. Appended to these Baths are Dressing Rooms for the use of the bathers. The first floor above the basement is devoted to bathing in Tubs, and is divided into 56 bathing rooms, each with a bathing tub, clean towels and other appropriate furniture. To these tubs an abundant supply of hot and cold water is brought in pipes, so that a bath may be obtained of any desired temperature. These oaths are intended to be furnished at the lowest pos sible rates, so that the poorest people may be bene fitted by them. The second floor is devoted to washing. There are six rows or ranges of tubs, contain ing a number sufficient to accommodate about ninety washers at one time. Pipes conveying cold water and steam into every tub. The object of this de partment is to furnish facilities and accommodations for those families that, for want of room, or othe causes, have no conveniences for that necessary operation at their homes. Such as take their clothing to the Wash-House, and pay a trifling sum per hour, have the use of all the accommodations there furnished. A woman coming into the wash-room with her bag or basket of soiled clothing, is by the attendant shown to a stall, containing two tubs \*lightly separated from each other. In one of these tubs she washes her clothing and boils them in the other. In order to dry them she has only to turn around and pull down a horse suspended in a closet above filled with bot air, where they are speedily made dry. A board provided for the purpose, is then placed on the tubs and forms an ironing table. demeath the line of tubs, on a miniature railway are passed hot flatirons to the washers, so that they have no occasion to leave their stalls from the time they commence washing until their clothes are dried and ironed complete; so that each woman can have her clothes entirely under her own care and charge the whole time. By means of these arrangements wash ing can be as well and as speedily performed in wet weather as in dry, in foul weather as in fair. A steam boiler of ample dimensions for furnishing steam to the establishment is placed in the basement of the rear at a safe distance from the main building. A small steam engine is used to aid in the various operations of the establishment. The foregoing des ribes the establishment as it is designed to be when completed, according to the plans adopted by the Another snow storm last night, which | Building Committee. No part of it is yet in operation, but it is expected that a section of the w room will be ready for use in a few days.

> ENTERTAINMENT ON RANDALL'S ISLAND. -Yesterday a capital entertainment was given to the children at the Nursery on Randall's Island, by Mr. Howland and Mr. Stagg. In the morning quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Mr. Simeon Draper, Mr. Haistead and Mr. Coleman of the Astor House, proceeded to the Island, to be present at the Christmas fete. The children, to the number of 1,200 were assembled in the School House, and went through an examination in a very creditable manner. The exercises were varied, but very interesting, especially the singing, in which the whole body of children joined. After the examination, they partook of a good dinner which they enjoyed capitally. When the repast was over, Mr. Howland, and several other gentlemen, briefly addressed them, and impressed upon them the necessity of good behavior, and attention to the instruction of their teachers, that they may be fitted to act their part as good members of society. The entertainment was very interesting throughout, and both children and vistors were highly delighted with the proceedings. The children in the Hospital were attended to by Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, who presented them with a number of toys and other articles, suitable for presents. It is only just to say that every department of the establishment on Randall's Island exhibited the utmost cleanliness and order, and the whole of the company present complimented the officers for their evident attention to the welfare and happiness of the children.

> The Second Company of Colon Blues, Capt. E. J. Fearon, went to Greenwood yesterday on their annual target excursion, and enoyed themselves well. A pair of splendid guide flags was presented to the company. The principal prizes were distributed as follows: 1st-a musket Capt Fearon: 2d-Gold Pencil; J. Secor: 3d-Gold Pencil : E. Wiggins : 4th-a Locket ; J. Rook 5th-a Ring J. Glastenter. There were several other prizes.

> SEVERE ACCIDENT .- Last evening, a poor oman named Margaret Jones, alias Eliza Morgan, was brought in as a lodger to the Sixth Ward Station-house. She was placed in the corridor by the stove, where she accidentally set fire to her dress while in the act of lighting her pipe. Her cries for help soon brought several of the officers to the spot, who soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Her face, breast, arms and legs were so severely burned that it was found necessary to send her t

Fires .- Yesterday morning, at half-past four o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling house No. 16 Chrystie-st. The flames were extinguished before any material damage occurred.

In the afternoon a fire occurred in the emigrant boarding-house at the corner of Washington and Rector sts. It was extinguished by the prompt arrival of the Fire Department.

Last evening the fire-bells throughout the City

rang several alarms, causing the firemen to turn out, but fortunately they proved to be false.

In our advertising columns will be found the programme of Jenny Lind's concert to be given on Tuesday night. It is unnecessary to repeat it here, since every one will read it with

Irish talent is just now contributing largely to the more refined enjoyment of our City-Cathorine Hayes is giving her charming evenings at the Metropolitan Hall. Every one knows she is Irish. Gustavus Vaughan Brooke, among the very foremost of living tragedians, now playing at the Metropolitan theater (Broadway,) announced as the distinguished English tragedian," is an Irishman Mr. Hagan, a distinguished planist, recently arrive from England and who appeared at Niblo's, at one of Mrs. Bostwick's Concerts, is an Irishman, Joseph Burke, now in this City with Jenny Lind, is an Irishman. So, also, are W. Vincent Wallace and his sister, Madame Bouchelle, Wm. Niblo and John Brougham

PRINTERS' UNION OF THE CITY OF NEW-York .- At the last meeting of this body, the follow-

ing persons were elected officers for the year 1852 president Franklin J. Ottarson.

Vice-President William L. Stubber.

Recording Secretary C. Walter Colburn.

Corresponding Secretary George W. Snith.

Franklin Secretary George W. Snith.

Franklin Secretary Robert Cunnington.

Treasurer Edgar H. Roders.

Trustee Monroe F. Gale.

The Clerks' Journal is a new quarto paper to be issued weekly at No. 1 Spruce-st. It is devoted to General Literature, Science, Arts, and the advancement of Clerks' Rights.

Miss Haves had a large audience last evening at the old Tripler, was in excellent voice, and sang the applauding mass into excellent

THE GAS CONTRACT .- In order to give the people a correct idea of the operation by which, as the Common Council is concerned, they were saddled with a seventeen years' contract with the N. Y. Gas Company, we publish the entire re port of the doings in the Chamber of the Assistants on the 17th inst., together with the contract itself; BOARD OF ASSISTANTS, Dec. 17, 1851.—Present all except Assistant Ald. Barr of the Vith Ward.

Mr. Ward moved that Doc. No. 24, of the Board of Aldermen, being the report, as adopted by the Board of Aldermen, of the Special Committee of said Board, relative to renewing the contract with the New-York Gas Light Company, together with all the papers connected therewith, be taken up. The motion was carried by the following vote Affirmative—Messrs Moore, Haley, Mabbatt, Mc-Carthy, Crane, Miller, Smith, Ward, Bolster and Ed-

Wards-19.
Negative-The President, Messrs. Boyce, J. B.
Webb, J. Webb, Tieman, Pearsall, Sands and Ely

-8. Mr. McCarthy then moved to concur with the Board of Aldermen on adopting said report Whereupon, Mr. Ely called for the reading of the original report of the Board of Aldermen. The President stated that it was not then before

Whereupon Mr. Sands moved that he, together with Messis. Ely, Tierran and J. Webb have leave to present a protest against receiving said subject, and that the same be placed on the minutes. Before the question was put thereon, the Presi-dent stated that said papers were then before the

The question was then put on the motion of Mr.

ands, that said protest be placed on the minutes. And the same was lost as follows Affirmative—Messrs. J. Webb, Tieman, Sands and Negative-Mr. President, Messrs. Moore, Haley, Mabbatt, McCarthy, Boyce, J. B. Webb, Crane, Mil-ler, Smith, Ward, Bolster and Edwards-13.

The said Doc. 24, together with accompanying pa ers, having been read,
Mr. Ely moved to amend the resolution of said locument, by striking out "seventeen" years wherever it occurred therein, and inserting "five" years

Mr Tieman moved to amend by striking out the Mr Treman moved to amend by striking out the words "seventeen years," wherever they occur, and inserting in place thereof as follows. "During the pleasure of the Common Council."

Mr Ely thereupon withdrew his motion.
And the question being put on Mr. Tieman's,
It was lost as follows

Affirmative—Messrs. J. B. Webb, J. Webb, Tieman Parasill and Sands—5.

Affirmative—Messrs. J. B. Webb, J. Webb, Tieman, Pearsall and Sands—5.

Negative—Mr. President, Messrs. Moore, Haley, Mabbatt. McCarthy, Boyce, Crane, Miller, Smith, Ward, Bolster, Elly and Edwards—13.

Mr. Ely then renewed his motion to strike out "seventeen years" and insert "five years" therefor. The same was also lost, to wit:

Affirmative—Massrs. J. B. Webb, J. Webb, Tieman, Pearsall, Sands, Ely and Edwards—7.

Negative—Mr. Precident, Messrs. Moore, Haley, Mabbatt, McCarthy, Boyce, Crane, Miner, Smith, Ward and Bolster—11.

Whereupon Mr. Sands moved to amend the 8th article in subdivision of said resolution, by striking

whereupon Mr. Sands moved to amona the star article in subdivision of said resolution, by striking out all thereof after the word "granting," on 4th line, and inserting in place thereof as follows: "That nothing herein contained, or to be con-tained in any contract hereafter made, shall be con-strued or deemed as granting to the said company any sole or exclusive right of privilege, or as preventing the said Corporation from granting to any bettern or persons, company or compato any person of persons, company or compa-nies, or corporation or corporations, the privilege hereby given or intended to be given to the New-York Gas Light Company, or from entering into any contract, agreement, or arrangement with any person or persons, company or com-panies, corporation or corporations, for lighting the panies, corporation or corporations, for lighting the public lamps in the City of New York, and for furnishing gas to private consumers in the said City and such other privileges as the said Corporation of the City of New York may, in their judgment, think proper and expedient for the said City and private

consumers."
The question being put thereon,
It was lest by the following vote:
Affirmative—Messrs. Boyce, J. B. Webb, J. Webb,
Tieman, Pearsall. Sands, Ely and Edwards—8.
Negative—Mr. President, Messrs. Moore, Haley,
Mabbatt, McCarthy, Crane, Miller, Smith, Ward
ard Bolsfer—10.

Mabbatt, McCarthy, Crane, Miller, Smith, ward and Bolster—10.

Mr. Tieman then moved to amend by striking out the words "fitteen dollars," wherever they occurr for public lamps, and inserting the following words in place thereof, to wit "That the price for lighting the public lamps shall be at the same rate as paid by private consumers."

Mr. Ely moved to amend, by hadding the following moved to the 2d strick or subdivision of said ar-

cords to the 2d article or subdivision of said ar-icle, the words, as follows. "Provided the charge or gas is at the same rate to private consumers." Mr. Tieman accepted said motion, in place of the

Mr. Tieman accepted said motion, in place of the one offered by him.

And the question being put on the same.
It was lost as follows:

Afternative—Messrs. J. B. Webb, J. Webb, Tieman,
Pearsall. Sands and Ely—7.

Negative—Mr. President, Messrs. Moore, Haley,
Mabbatt, McCarthy, Boyce, Crane, Miller, Smith,
Word Editor. II.

ward, Boister-11.

Mr. Sands then moved that the following be addto said resolution, as section or article XII, to Ward, Bolster-11.

wit: XII. And that said contract shall contain a cove nant that the said New-York Gas Light Company mant that the said New-York Gas Light Company will sell, assign and deliver to the said Corporation of the City of New-York, all their gas works, pipes, apparatus and fixtures of every kind and description at any time within ninety days after notice shall be served upon the President of said Company by the said Corporation of the City of New-York, that they, the said Corporation, mend to make the said purchase, upon a valuation of the said gas works, pipes, apparatus and fixtures, which valuation shall be made by a person chosen by the said Corporation of the City of New-York and in case the said two persons thus chosen annot agree as to the price of value of the said chosen by the said Corporation of the City of New-York and in case the said two persons thus chosen cannot agree as to the price of value of the said works, pipes, apparatus and fixtures, then the said two persons shall choose a third person, and the price of value fixed upon the said works, pipes, apparatus and fixtures by any two of the said three persons, shall be final and conclusive upon the said Company and the said Corporation, which valuation shall be made within ninety days after the Corporation of the City of New-York shall furnish to the President of the said Company the name of the person chosen by the Corporation of the City of New-York to make such valuation, and that the said Corporation of the City of New-York, shall pay to the said Gas Light Company the price of value so determined as above, in cash, in ninety days after the said determination shall be made, and the said New-York Gas Light Company have transferred and assisted by proper conveyances the said gas works, pspes, apparatus and fixtures, to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

er and Edwards-12. Theman then moved to amend by adding the

owing as section II, article XII, to said reso-12. And that the said contract shall contain a cov

emant that the said contract shall contain a cov-emant that the said New York Gas Light Company shall not charge to private consumers of gas over the sum of 25 cents per 100 cubic feet, from and a set the 1st day of January, 1852.

Which was also lost, as follows:

Afternative-Mr. President, Messrs, J. B. Webb, J.
Webb, Tieman, Pearsall, Sands, Ely and Edwards-S.
Negative-Messrs, Moore, Haley, Maddatt, McCarthy, Boyce, Crane, Miller, Smith, Ward and Bolster The question was then put on Mr. McCarthy's mo

too to concur.

And the same was carried by the following vote:

And the same was carried by the following vote:

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And the same was carr

Theresolution is as follows

The resolution is as follows

Resoluted. That a new contract, upon the bass of
the following terms, if the New York Gas Light
Company assent to the same, be entered into betiveen the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the
City of New-York, and the said New-York Gas
Light Company, said contract to continue severateen years, from the first day of May next, and that
the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby
directed to prepare such contract, in accordance
with said terms, for the execution of the proper parties therete, in wit.

with said terms, for the execution of the proper parties therete, to wit ...

1. The old contract shall be cancelled,
and a new contract entered into, to continue
seventeen years from the first day of May,
1851. Under the new contract, the Company
shall fit up and light all the public lamps required by the Corporation, wherever the pupes of
the company are or shall be laid within that part of
the City comprised between a line commencing at
the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and runmer through the middle of Grand-street to Sullivanning through the middle of Grand-street to Sullivan-street, and through the middle of Sullivan street, from Grand to Canal-street, and through the middle of Canal-street, from Sollivan-street to the North or Hudson River, and thence along the North or Hudson River to the East River, and from thence along the East River to the place of beginning at the foot of Grand-st., East River, as now occupied by the

2 For the light, the lighting and extinguishing of 2. For the light, the lighting and extinguishing of the public lamps, within the district above named, the company shall receive the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each lamp, and for the fitting up of the same, the sum of five dollars for each lamp. the cost of post, lanterns and repairs to be at the ex-pense of the Corporation, as heretofore.

3. The Corporation shall have the right to order the mairs of the company to be extended to such

3. The Corporation shall have the right to order the mairs of the company to be extended to such som as they may direct, commencing at such points as the Common Council may direct, and continuing through each street, in regular succession, to an amount not exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars in each and every year of the continuance of this contract, and in addition to the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be expended yearly, the company shall cause mains to be laid through West and South-sts., before the 1st day of January, 1853.

4. The number of hours during which the lamps shall be kept burning in any one year, shall not exceed the average number of hours during which they have been kept burning the last five years, which is accurated to be two thousand and three hundred hours, and if at any time the Corporation direct the lamps to be kept burning during a greater direct the lumps to be kept borning during a greater number of hours than the said average above named, then the company shall be entitled to claim and rethen the company shall be entitled to claim and receive a pro rata increased rate of compensation for
such arealer number of hours. The burners on the
public lamps shall be of the same kind as those now
used by the Manhattan Gas Light Company, and
equal to an average consumption of three cubic feet
per hour. The gas shall also be of equal quality to
that now furnished.

5. The company shall have the right to lay pipes
at any time within the district above named, upon
giving notice to the Street Commissioner, as heretofore but they shall not be called upon to pay any
sum to any party or parties for the inspection of any
pavement which they may have occasion to replace

payement which they may have occasion to replace o be subject, however, to such ordinances and regu-ations respecting pavements as the Common Coun-

cil may pass.

6 The Corporation shall protect the interests of the company, by the passage of such ordinances as the Common Council may deem necessary for that

the Common council may deem necessary for that purpose.

7. The Corporation shall have the right, after first giving the said New-York Gas Light Company one year's notice thereof, to discontinue the employment of the said company, for furnishing gas, lighting and extinguishing the public lamps of the City, within said district, and to employ any other company therefor. And that the said company shall and will so conduct their manufactory or manufactories of gas, as not to create a nuisance, and that they will in all things be governed by such rules and regulations as the said Corporation, or their successors, may, from the said Corporation, or their successors, may, from time to time, pass, ordain and establish, relative to the opening of such streets or public places or parts thereof, and laying down the pipes and conductors

8. That nothing herein contained shall be con s. That nothing herein contained shall be construed or deemed as granting to the said company any sole or exclusive right or privilege, or as preventing the said Corporation from granting the like privileges as are hereby given to the said company, to any other company, persons or parties whatsoever, or as preventing any person or persons residing on, or adjacent or near to any of the said streets or public pages or parts thereof, lying south of the line lie piaces, or parts thereof. lying south of the line hereinbefore first mentioned, from erecting, in or on his or their own premises, any building or apparatus to light with gas any or every house, store, manufac-

to light wise gas any or every mose, sole, said to try or premises.

9 The said New-York Gas Light Company are to receive until the first day of May next, the sum which they now receive for lamps they now light, and fitteen dollars for all new lamps which they may set, after which time they are to receive the sum of fifteen dollars per year for each lamp.

Mr. Miller thereupon moved an adjournment.

Buthe aubsequently withdrew the same.

Mr. Tieman, nowever, renewadit, and the querion being put thereon, it was carried by the following vote:

Afternative—Mr. President, Messrs, Boyce, J. B.

Affirmative—Mr. President, Messrs. Boyce, J. B. Webb, J. Webb, Miller, Tieman, Pearsall, Sands,

Webb, J. Webb, Miller, Fleman, Fearsalt, Salus, Ely and Edwards—10.

Negative—Messrs, Moore, Haley, Mabbatt, McCarthy, Crane, Smith, Ward and Boister—S.

Whereupon the President announced that the Board stood adjourned to Friday evening next, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock. RICHARD SCOTT, Clerk

The Concert of the Alleghanians will take place at the Tabernacle on Monday even-ing, Jan. 5, instead of next Tuesday evening, as an-nounced yesterday, they having kindiy relinquished Tuesday evening to the Hungarian Committee, of which more hereafter.

[Advertisement.]—We have had a conversation with Dr. Stratton, of No. 229 Grand-st, who says that Prof. Watts' discovery is one of the most wonderful things ever known. It does not act like a medicine but produces a sensation from the brain to the toe that at once changes the interior system so that, if diseases exist, they must be removed. Dr. Baidwin, of No. 197 7th-av., likewise says the Nervous Antidote is the most wonder-working discovery ever made, but that Dr. Watts ought to put it out much stronger. [Advertisement.]-We have had a con-

# BROOKLYN ITEMS.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN BROOKLYN .- Another Christmas, with its time-honored, joyous meetings nd scenes of gav and happy festivfty, is passed. On no previous occasions have our citizens enjoyed it with more zeal, and paid homage to the cause of its sacredness with more true devotion. The morning opened with a sunny and charming aspect, and was followed by a day of uninterrupted fineness. A clear and bracing atmosphere, with a "firm road to tread." invited the pedestrian abroad, and well was the advantage taken of circumstances and time . for thousands of our citizens were soon perambulating the streets and suburbs, to enjoy the association of invited guests or friends who had been long absent om home, but which another Christmas brought once again to "their ain fireside." Churches were well attended. Sunday schools were crowded, the little erphans were visited, and many and handsome were the presents made them.

An interesting trial match took place between Nepune Fire Engine No. 2 and Constitution No. 7 to ontest the relative powers of the machines and disipline and action of the men. They were brought o the Fulton-st. Dock about 10 o'clock, and were greeted by loud and hearty cheers by a concourse o about 3,000 persons, who repaired thither to witness the exhibition. No. 7 took suction and supplied No. 2-the breaks were manned and put in motion, but the steady and well-measured stroke of No. 7 could not be met by No. 2, and the latter came off with washing" After this trial it was ascertained that No. 2 had sustained some internal injury, and further contest was reserved for a future occasion. In the afternoon "Alert Hose Company, No. 3,"

brought home their new apparatus from New-York, which was safely ensconced in their house in Bergen-st. The event was celebrated by a dinner. The officers are : Wm. E. Johnson, Foremen, and Fanel Ward, Assistant Foreman During the day several Target Companies from

New York passed through this city on their way to

the country for target practice. Among them were the Cornwell Guards, Cupt. Noonan. Woodward Guards, and Johnson Guards, averaging about thirty men each, accompanied by excellent bands of music. A few Companies from this city also turned out, among which were two Jewish organizations, composed of boys between the ages of 10 and 16 years, who deported themselves in true military style, and created considerable interest. The

strongest in number were the Birdsall Guards, commanded by Master Howard Phillips. They mustered about thirty strong, and marched to the of fife and drum. Their destination was Bedford, but previous to their departure they proceeded to the Old Second District Station-house, where the Captain was presented with a fine Sword by Mr. James S. Birdsall, after whom the Company is named. The target, which had been painted by a member of the Company, aged about 10 years, was tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers, and

was well performed on their return from the excur-

Negative Mesers Boyce J R Webb J Webb sina. The Franklin Guards, Junior, about twenty Tieman, Pearsail, Sands, Eiv and Edwards S strong, also paraded the streets, and looked very strong, also paraded the streets, and looked very neat and marched very well. They were attired in fireman's uniform. Thus passed a most pleasant holiday

## Wreck of the Mayflower.

The following letter from Capt. Van Allen, of this splendid steamer, will be read with interest, particularly by those who have had the good fortune to enjoy a trip on the Lakes under the protection of Capt. V. A. We may remark that it was the Mayflower that took the President and Cabinet from Dunkirk to Buffalo on the occasion of opening the Erie Railroad

LAST TRIP OF STEAMBOAT MATPLOWER -Welch

Detroit for Suffalo via Cleveland on the night of the 13th inst, at 11 o'clock. Wind west, severely cold, thermometer 12 above zero, with 160 tuns freight on ceck. Arrived at Cleveland at 7 A.M., wind S.W.. snowing. Took on fuel and left for Buffalo at 11 A M.

Snow continued heavy all day and until 12 o'clock
Sunday night, when it cleared away. Made
Buffalo light dead ahead, about five miles off—the
being the first object we had seen during the 13
hours out. Arrived safely, discharged our freight,
and took or cont with all disasted procedure. hours out. Arrived safely, discharged our freight, and took on coal with all dispatch possible, with a view of returning immediately, without any recard to passengers or freight. In the early part of the evening of Monday, received a telegraph from Mr. Brooks to say we must hurry home, for it was doubtful even then whether we could get up the river. Sailed at 10 o'clock, P.M., wind W.N.W., with all the appearance of its hauling more northerly, calculating to have rather a smooth passage up the north share—but extremely cold. Two hours the north share—but extremely cold. Two hours out wird backed around W S W, with heavy squalls of show, wind, sea and anow increasing, vessel laboring and making ice rapidly on our deck. We bore up for Buffalo after being three and a half hours out we stood on this length of time, intending to have daylight to make a port. We ran intending to have daylight to make a port. We ran off before the wind four hours, judging in that time to have made about the same distance. Daylight came, but no cessation of the storm. Not knowing our position, we were more lable to go on shore than any other place: consequently bout ship, and stood up the lake; storm increasing. In about two hours we parted our rudder chains, and the vessel feiloff in the trough so the sea, which made a clear treach through our supersure carriers with it was a consequently to the sea. hours we parted our rudder chains, and the vessel feil off in the trough so if the rea, which made a clear breach through our gangways, carrying with it what little was in the way. In this position we lay two hours, endeavoring to repair. At last succeeded in finding blocks and little to reeve through them. Secured the tiller with a tackle from each quarier, had to work them with a tackle from each quarier, had to work them with a tackle from each quarier, had to work them with a tackle from each quarier, had to work them with a tackle from each quarier, had to work them with a tackle from each quarier, had to work them with a tackle mad, very soon after got better chains and repaired. The tackle was still used to relieve the strain on the tiller chains. The men at the tackle and the wheels had to be relieved every twenty minutes, but cold as it was, that man of arm, my first mate, stood thirteen hours, being only twice relieved, second mate attending to other duties outle as laportant, and equally exposed—During the time occupied in repairing the storm broke away for a moment, as if to warn us of our perilous situation. Land alread 'Close into the breakers, was called out by the 2d mate. Without thinking of other consequences than the loss of my beautiful vessel, I backed off eastly, taking every sea over our taffral, men standing aft holding on to the fall of each tackle, up to their middle in water, brought head to wind and stood up the lake. Very soon after this, our starboard hog-chains forward parted, this of course weakened our vessel, which began to work her upper cabin on that side very much. Storm increasing, vessel laboring heavily, the braces to our starboard chimney gave way, and the chimney went adrift. We were now left with the one chimney and half steam. The attempt to stam the elements with half steam was doubtful, and we attempted to ware ship—in the mean time getting up all the steam we could, for this was our only dethe elements with half steam was doubtful, and we attempted to ware ship—in the mean time getting up all the steam we could, for this was our only dependence, for the little head sail we had was covered by this time with six inches of ice. We fell off in the troughs of the sea and could make no headway. We made three attempts during Tuesday, the lifth, but gave it up. Our only object was to keep her head to wind and sea.

her head to wind and sea.

With the stram we made we were able to keep steerage way on, and her head to the sea. The wind backing round to the southward, we crawled over toward the south shore, hoping to make a lee when we reached there. We smoothed our water about 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, and hauled off, steering west to keep clear of the land—(anisfied ourselves since that we were under Erie Peninsula.) Stood to sea 35 minutes, then hauled up southwest; sea heavy, expecting 50on again to smooth our water. We expected to keep her off sufficient to clear the land.

In this calculation we were unfortunate, for the

In this calculation we were unfortunate, for the sea was running more from the westward than we had supposed, consequently in our great anxiety to reach the furthest point up the lake, with the fact we had hugged the shore to get smooth water and save ourselves in case any further accident happened to not vessel for at that time she had all the ice on she was able to carry—both hop chains gone ice on she was able to carry—both nog chuins gone forward, givery seam in her main deck was working the oakum out, and the upper cabin weaving forward and att 18 or 20 inches and failing to pieces. In this condition we went ashore about 18 miles above Erie, at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, 16th inst, thermometer ranging from 8 to 10 degrees below zero. Weather thick all day with anow and dense fog, so that one could not see thirty feet. When we went ashere our bow was within 150 feet of land, but we could not see it.

We waited patiently for daylight, and when it We waited patiently for daylight, and when it came it was apparent that if the sea continued our beauti ul Mayflower would be a total loss. By 9 o'clock, by ringing our bell, we had brought some of the inhabitants to our assistance, meanwhile we had made three attempts to run a line to the shore, and tailed, by which we lost our first boat, and after attempting with the second were compelled to hoist it on board to save our men. Several persons had collected or shore and a young man three seconds. collected on shore, and a young man threw a stone, with a twine attached, on board. Attached to the twine we sent a small heaving line ashore, and to that a large one, which was secured to a tree and the slack hauled on board. When this was accom-plished, our third boat, a large one, was to be cleared away and lowered.

This boat was on the weather side, and had to be got on the lee side. To do this we cut away two state-rooms on each side, and hauled her across the cabin. Before putting her in the water, passed the painter over the line which ran to the shore and back painter over the line which ran to the shore and back to the ring bolt, made a line fast at the same place, to be used on shore, and another on land, to baul her backward and forward. In this manner the boat was kept head to the sea. Notwithstanding all this care, a large boat, capable of carrying fifty persons in ordinary weather, was nearly filled three or four times. By 3 o'clock P. M. we had all on shore safe, though

By 3 o'clock P. M. we had all on shore safe, though many were frozen.

Those frozen were Captain, feet, ear and hands' slightly: Mate, feet and face: second Mate, both hands badly: one wheelsman, hands, slightly, and three fremen slightly. One wheelsman considerably mured by being thrown over the wheel. The crew all behaved and did their duty like men, except two deck hands, Irishmen, who skuiked and hid in the coal bunkers until the vessel struck.

H. VAN ALLEN.

H. VAN ALLEN,
Late Master of the Steamboat Mayflower.

THE DISASTER ON SATURDAY .- During

The Disaster on Saturday.—During one of the most tremendous storms of wind and snow on Saturday afternoon ever known here, Capt. Samuel Freeman keeper of the Light House at the port, procured aid and proceeded to the Light House at the east end of the west pier, in a small boat—There being a number of vessels due here, it was deemed important that the Light House should be lighted on that night, and Capt. Freeman succeeded in his hazardous undertaking in making the end of the pier and lighting the Light House. The boat was manned by Capt. Freeman and two others. In attempting to return, when he wind was blowing a perfect gale and the atmosphere filled with snow, they were unable to manage the boat, which drifted into the surf amid floating ice, and a tremeadous searuning at the time, the boat was upset. All those on board succeeded in getting hold of the bottom of the boat. At this moment Capt. Malcolm Bronson, who witnessed the catastrophe from the lower dock on the west side, immediately procured a boat and three resolute men to man her, and proceeded to the rescue of those in the water. After a desperate struggle with the sea and ice, they reached Capt. Freeman's boat, which had drifted into the ja wsofthe piers, and succeeded with much difficulty and atgreat hazard of their own lives, in saving Capt. Freeman and his men at the moment they were exhausted and giving up. Their rescue under the circumstances, and the escape of all was a most remarkable achievement, for which Capt. Bronson and his savociates are entitled to the highest credit. Capt. Freeman and his men were more or less frozen when they reached the shore, as were also Capt. Bronson and his men. Capt Freeman was speechless and senseless, and fer some time his life was despaired of. It is now thought they will all recover.

[Oswego Times, Dec. 21]

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Win. Fair died at Newberry, on Monday, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Graham. Mr. Fair, says The Newberry Scatinel, was born in the year 1770 in the Country of Antrim, Ireland. He came to this country at two years of age. His father, Samuel Fair, sottled in Newberry District in 1772 and died in 1775. Ever since he first came to this country Mr. Fair continued a citizen of that District, much exteemed by all who knew him. He is the father of Col. S. Fair, of Newberry, Soliciter of the Middle Circuit of this State of Dr. Samuel Fair, an eminons physician of Colembia. of James Fair, of Abbeville District, formerly a Representative in the Legislature; of Dr. D. Fair, a distinguished physician of Selma, Ala.; of Gen. E. Y. Fair, an able lawyer of Montgomery, Ala. of A. Fair of Florids, of Mrs. Mary Graham, an estimable lady of Newberry, and only surriving daughter, and a son, who is now in Californis—all of whom are indubitable evidence that he lived for his country's good, and died when his appointed was on earth was completely done. South Carolina.-Mr. Wm. Fair died

lightful, but, alas! there, since every one will read it with at
Manhout, McCarth, Ward and was well perforated on their return from the execut
on earth was completely decorated. Was well perforated on their return from the execut
on earth was completely decorated.